| 1  | BRAD D. BRIAN (CA Bar No. 079001, pro hac  | vice)  |  |
|----|--|--|--|
| 2  | Brad.Brian@mto.com<br>LUIS LI (CA Bar No. 156081, pro hac vice)  | 2011 APR 19 PM 3: 02                                   |  |
| 3  | Luis.Li@mto.com<br>TRUC T. DO (CA Bar No. 191845, pro hac vice   | . /  |  |
| 4  | Truc.Do@mto.com MIRIAM L. SEIFTER (CA Bar No. 269589, pr   | S. KCLBAUCH  |  |
| 5  | Miriam.Seifter@mto.com MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP  | o hac vice)  |  |
| 6  | 355 South Grand Avenue, Thirty-Fifth Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071-1560  | •  |  |
| 7  | Telephone: (213) 683-9100  |  |  |
| 8  | THOMAS K. KELLY (AZ Bar No. 012025) tskelly@kellydefense.com   |  |  |
| 9  | 425 E. Gurley<br>Prescott, Arizona 86301   |  |  |
| 10 | Telephone: (928) 445-5484  |  |  |
| 11 | Attorneys for Defendant JAMES ARTHUR RAY   |  |  |
| 12 | SUPERIOR COURT OF STATE OF ARIZONA   |  |  |
| 13 | COUNTY   | OF YAVAPAI   |  |
| 14 | STATE OF ARIZONA,  | CASE NO. V1300CR201080049                              |  |
| 15 | Plaintiff,   | Hon. Warren Darrow                                     |  |
| 16 | vs.  | DIVISION PTB   |  |
| 17 | JAMES ARTHUR RAY,  | DEFENDANT JAMES ARTHUR RAY'S                           |  |
| 18 | Defendant.   | BENCH MEMORANDUM RE: ANGEL VALLEY'S UNRELATED BUSINESS |  |
| 19 |  | TAXABLE INCOME   |  |
| 20 |  | •  |  |
| 21 |  |  |  |
| 22 | Defendant James Arthur Ray by and the  | ough undersigned counsel hereby files the              |  |
| 23 | Defendant James Arthur Ray, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby files the attached Bench Memorandum regarding Angel Valley's Unrelated Business Taxable Income. |  |  |
| 24 | This Memorandum demonstrates that Mr. Ray has a good faith basis to ask on cross examination   |  |  |
| 25 | questions related to Angel Valley's tax status and whether it pays taxes on profits generated by its   |  |  |
| 26 | commercial activities, and that such testimony is relevant and admissible.   |  |  |
| 27 | commercial activities, and that such testiniony is retevant and authosfore.  |  |  |
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BENCH MEMORANDUM RE: ANGEL VALLEY

### **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

#### I. INTRODUCTION

It is undisputed that Angel Valley charged the 2009 Spiritual Warrior Seminar participants approximately \$107,000 for room and board and charged similar amounts for Spiritual Warrior Seminars in prior years. Angel Valley holds itself out as a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization. See http://www.angelvalley.org/pages/aboutus/philosophy-vision-mission.html.

#### II. LEGAL STANDARD

#### A. Unrelated Business Income is Taxable

Various tax-exempt entities, including certain religious entities described in IRC Section 501(c)(3), are generally exempt from U.S. federal income taxation. IRC Section 501(a).

Notwithstanding that general exemption, tax is imposed on the "unrelated business taxable income" (UBTI) of such entities. IRC Section 511. As outlined below, Angel Valley's activities in connection with its practices of charging room and board to third-party retreats (including the JRI retreat in 2009) raise legitimate questions regarding its generation of UBTI and its payment of the taxes required to be paid in connection therewith.

UBTI is defined as the gross income derived by an organization from any "unrelated trade or business... regularly carried on by it," less the deductions directly related to the carrying on of such trade or business. IRC Section 512(a)(1). An "unrelated trade or business" is any trade or business the conduct of which is not "substantially related" to the exercise or performance by a tax-exempt organization of its exempt purpose or function. For that purpose, the required substantial relationship cannot be based on the organization's need for income or funds or the use it makes of the profits derived from the activity. IRC Section 513(a). Rather, the determination of whether income derives from an unrelated trade or business requires an examination of the relationship between the actual business activities that generate the income and the accomplishment of the organization's exempt purpose. Business activities are substantially related to an exempt purpose only where the conduct of the business activities has a substantial causal relationship to the achievement of the exempt purpose (other than through the production of income). Treasury Regulation Section 1.513-1(d).

Thus, for example, income derived by a tax-exempt hospital from the regular performance of diagnostic laboratory testing for non-patients is generally treated as UBTI, even where the hospital's income from the performance of the same services for its own patients is not. For similar reasons, Angel Valley's provision of lodging, meals and other goods and services through its operation of a retreat center for third parties are not substantially related to its own religious purpose (so that any income derived from the regular conduct of that activity would be subject to treatment as UBTI).

A trade or business is generally treated as "regularly carried on" if the activities manifest a frequency and continuity, and are pursued in a manner generally similar to the commercial activities of non-exempt organizations. Treasury Regulation Section 1.513-1(c). For example, while income from a tax-exempt organization's annual fundraising event would ordinarily not be treated as income from a trade or business that is regularly carried on (and, consequently, would not be treated as UBTI), income from an activity that is not merely casual, but is systematically and consistently promoted and carried on by the organization ordinarily would be (e.g., the operation of a commercial parking lot each Saturday). Again, Angel Valley's regular rental of its retreat facilities to third parties would appear to qualify as UBTI.

Certain types of income, including most types of passive investment income, are excluded from UBTI. Although rents from real property are also generally excluded, that exclusion is narrowly tailored. IRC Section 512(b)(3). Indeed, payments for the use or occupancy of rooms and other space where services are also rendered to the occupant, such as for the use or occupancy of rooms in hotels, boarding houses or tourist camps, do not qualify as rents from real property. Generally, services such as maid service are considered as rendered to the occupant and give rise to UBTI, whereas services such as the furnishing of heat and light do not. Treasury Regulations Section 1.512(b)-1(c)(5). Since Angel Valley rents its retreat facilities to third parties on a short-term basis and provides dining and other services in connection with the rental activity, the exclusion from UBTI would not appear to apply and the income generated is taxable.

## B. Angel Valley Has Not Filed Form 990 Tax Returns Declaring UBTI

Finally, income from certain debt-financed property can be subject to UBTI without

regard to whether the property is used in a trade or business or would otherwise qualify for an

exclusion. IRC Section 514. Generally, debt-financed property is any property held to produce

income on which there is acquisition indebtedness. Acquisition indebtedness includes debt

incurred to acquire or improve the property or, in many cases, debt that would not have been

incurred but for the acquisition or improvement of the property. Thus, if the retreat center is

subject to debt or if Angel Valley otherwise has loans or other indebtedness outstanding, some or

Tax-exempt entities described in IRC Section 501(c) are generally required to file Form 990-T with the IRS if they have gross income from an unrelated trade or business of \$1,000 or more for any taxable year. Treasury Regulations Section 1.6012-2(e). The Form 990-T filing requirement extends to churches, which are otherwise exempt from certain return filing requirements applicable to some other tax-exempt entities. A tax-exempt entity's Form 990-T is required to be made available to the public. Notice 2007-45. The attached screen shots from Guidestar (a nonprofit that compiles information about nonprofit entities) indicate that the basis of Angel Valley's tax exemption is religious (presumably under IRC Section 501(c)(3)), but there is no indication that it has filed a Form 990-T with the IRS with respect to its business activities. See Exhibit A.

# C. Inquiry into Angel Valley's Payment of Taxes is Relevant and Admissible

Thus, it appears that Angel Valley generated substantial income by charging for room and board to the participants of the 2009 Spiritual Warrior Seminar. The defense has a good faith basis to believe that no taxes were paid on any of this income. Questioning in this area is likely to elicit relevant and admissible testimony. At oral argument, the State erroneously stated that questions in this area are improper under Rule 404(b). Instead, inquiry into these matters is appropriate because it bears on the Hamiltons' credibility and is probative of the Hamiltons' character for truthfulness, as permitted under Rule 608(b).

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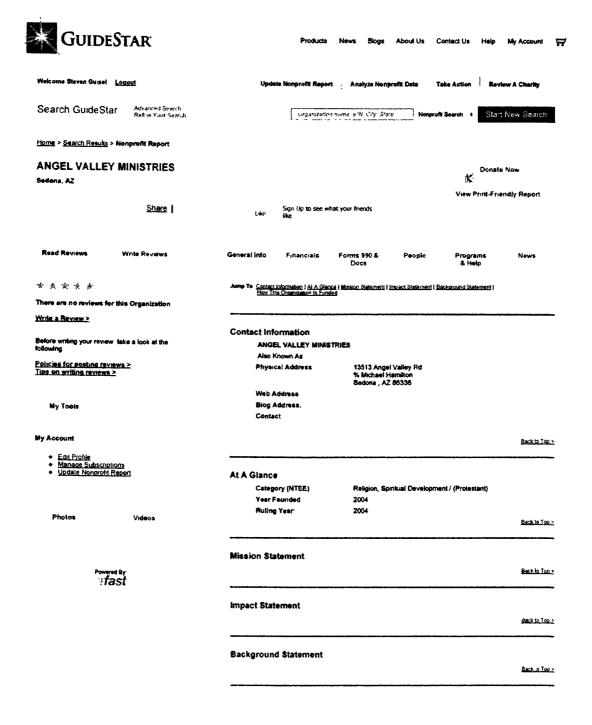
| "Evidence impeaching a witness's credibility is always relevant." E.g., Hernandez v.                   |
|--|
| State, 201 Ariz. 336, 338 (App. 2001), vacated on other grounds, 203 Ariz. 196 (2002).                 |
| Accordingly, such evidence is admissible unless barred by another rule. No such bar applies            |
| here. To the contrary, the failure to pay taxes is affirmatively admissible under Rule 608(b)          |
| because it is probative of truthfulness or untruthfulness. As the Second Circuit has explained,        |
| "[e]vidence that a witness has made false statements in a tax return is obviously a matter which       |
| affects the witness's credibility," and "[t]he total failure to file tax returns" for years "should be |
| similarly admissible on the issue of her truthfulness, subject to the discretionary considerations in  |
| Rules 403 and 608(b)." Chnapkova v. Koh, 985 F.2d 79, 82 (2d Cir. 1993) (cited in 1 Ariz. Prac.        |
| Law Of Evidence § 608:3 (Rev. 4th ed.)), abrogated on other grounds, Jaffee v. Redmond, 518            |
| U.S. 1 (1996). Accordingly, the Second Circuit concluded that the plaintiff's "failure to file tax     |
| returns bore directly on her credibility," and that the district court had abused its discretion by    |
| excluding the testimony. Id. at 83. See also Chamblee v. Harris & Harris, Inc., 154 F.Supp.2d          |
| 670, 681 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) ("Evidence that a witness has failed, for years, to file a tax return is a    |
| matter which affects the witness's credibility."); United States v. Bustamante, 45 F.3d 933, 946       |
| (5th Cir.1995) (defendant objected to testimony regarding his "failure to report or pay taxes on       |
| certain income," but the court held the evidence was "relevant to the issue of honesty" and            |
| admissible under Rule 608(b)); United States v. Hatchett, 918 F.2d 631, 641 (6th Cir. 1990)            |
| (witness's "failure to pay taxes was clearly probative of his credibility").                           |
|  |

## III. CONCLUSION

Well-established law provides that questions on cross examination require a good faith basis, and that questioning is permissible where it addresses conduct probative of a witness's credibility or character for untruthfulness. Here, the defense seeks to question the Hamiltons regarding their claimed tax-exempt status and their various commercial activities. The evidence and law establish that: (1) Angel Valley charged \$107,000 for room and board at the 2009 Spiritual Warrior Seminar as well as similar amounts at other seminars in other years; (2) income from such commercial activities (defined as Unrelated Business Taxable Income) is taxable; and (3) Angel Valley does not appear to have filed tax returns reporting such income. Questions -5-

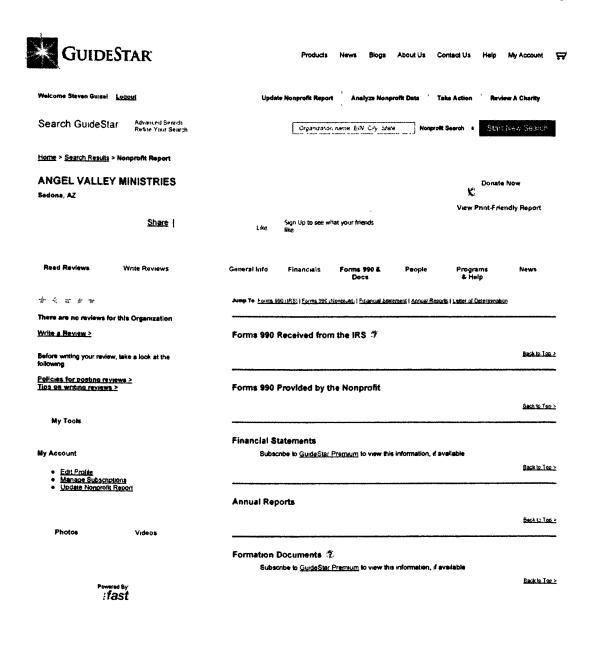
| 1                               | regarding these topics are grounded in a good faith belief and are admissible under Rules 401, |   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 2                               | 402, and 608(b).   |   |
| 3                               | 8  |   |
| 4                               | DATED: April $ horsephilon, 2011 $   | MUNGER, TOLLES & OLSON LLP<br>BRAD D. BRIAN |
| 5<br>6                          |  | LUIS LI<br>TRUC T. DO<br>MIRIAM L. SEIFTER  |
| 7                               |  | THOMAS K. KELLY                             |
| 8                               |  | - TAN/                                      |
| 9                               |  | By:   |
| 10                              |  | Attorneys for Defendant James Arthur Ray    |
| 11                              | Copy of the foregoing delivered this 19 <sup>14</sup> day                                      |   |
| 12                              | of April, 2011, to:  |   |
| 13                              | Sheila Polk<br>Yavapai County Attorney   |   |
| 14                              | Prescott, Arizona 86301  |   |
| 15                              | by M RIMO  |   |
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DEFENDANT'S BENCH MEMORANDUM RE: ANGEL VALLEY



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